

Pennant Coupon

This Coupon and 15 Cents Presented at the Standard Office Gives You a Choice of the Ogden Boosters' Pennants—15 Cents Each

The Standard

William Glasmann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties. It will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. It will never lack sympathy with the poor. It will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

WHERE WOMEN WORK FOR 18 CENTS A DAY

The average American would feel hopelessly engulfed, if he were forced to struggle as do the common laborers of Europe. The Standard daily receives the consular reports on conditions in foreign lands, and though these reports deal in dry facts, they often reveal the tragedies of nations. Here is a letter from our consul at Seville, Spain in which the small economies practiced in the orange industry are disclosed. The leaves of the orange trees are sold to be put among garments to keep away moths. The orange peel is sun dried and sold for use in foreign confectioneries, in the manufacture of flavoring extracts and medicinal preparations. The unripe oranges which fall from the trees are also utilized in making extracts. The orange blossoms are gathered and subjected to a process of distilling and orange-flower water, a medicinal preparation and beverage produced. The sour and bitter oranges are shipped to England to enter into the manufacture of marmalade. The wood of the dead orange trees is made into the finer kinds of furniture.

Women workers in Seville's industries receive 18 cents and the men 36 cents a day. That tells the story of the despairing fight of the toilers in southern Europe. American laborers cannot realize the extent of their own good fortune until they are made aware of the tremendous handicap that is upon the common people of other countries.

NO AUSTRALIAN MEATS FOR OGDEN

Ogden meat dealers were much interested in the importations of meats from Australia, when four steamers were purchased to transport the foreign product to San Francisco. The success of the movement meant eventually the invasion of the Ogden market with the possibility of a breaking down of profits to a very small margin.

But of late there has been a feeling of relief. Ogdenites from the coast report the Australian beef as uninviting in color and not to be compared with the American article, when tested by the palate.

Had Australian meats been brought in by the shipload, to undersell local dealers, our local packing industry would have suffered and the price of cattle would have dropped. A small decrease in meat prices would be a good thing for the general consumer as cattle are too high, but a heavy sudden reduction might so disorganize the industry as to cripple it for years to come.

The American government is now inquiring into these meat importations and the prospects are Australian.

Saturday and Sunday Special

We have secured the famous "JOAN OF ARC" 10c CIGAR and from now on every Saturday and Sunday we will sell this cigar for 5c straight. On other days it will be 3 for 25c.

We are making this a leader and we also carry a splendid line of Key West and Domestic Cigars.

THE MISCH PHARMACY

Washington at 25th.

meats must undergo thorough inspection, either at the place of slaughter or be subjected to inspection on arrival at American ports. That is proper. The government requires interstate shipments of meats to be passed on and should be equally exacting in dealing with foreign importations.

At one time, the United States government, in the name of the Chicago packers, objected to Germany prescribing the rules of inspection to be followed before American bacon and hams would be allowed to enter German ports. This country was then far behind Germany in pure food regulations and nearly all the leading papers of the United States denounced the Germans and urged retaliation in trade restrictions. Looking back, we all must concede Germany, in driving the Chicago packers to accept rigid federal inspection in their packing houses, did this country a great service, as that action led to the present laws on that subject.

When the first announcement was made that refrigerated meats from the antipodes was to be brought in, a group of local men had planned to represent the importers in the international country, but this latest word from the coast as to the unsalable condition of the imported article, has dissipated the scheme into thin air.

MANY MINORITY PRESIDENTS OF THE U. S.

A subscriber inquires as to minority presidents he wants to know if there has been more than one minority chief magistrate of this nation.

Yes, Benjamin Harrison was elected by a minority vote. Even Abraham Lincoln, in his first campaign was elected by less than 49 per cent of the total vote cast.

Here is a list of presidents who failed to receive a majority vote:

Andrew Jackson, during his first candidacy; James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Rutherford B. Hayes—Tilden receiving 250,935 more votes than his opponent; James A. Garfield—there was only 7015 votes between Garfield and Hancock; Grover Cleveland, in his first candidacy; Cleveland, when defeated, had 98,017 more votes than Harrison; in his third candidacy for the presidency, Cleveland lacked nearly a million votes of a majority, although he defeated Harrison by 380,180; Wilson was elected by a minority vote.

The largest majority ever given a candidate for President was in 1904, when Theodore Roosevelt defeated Parker by 2,645,515 and had a majority over Parker, Debs, Swallow, Watson and Corrigan of 1,736,264.

UTAH, LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

The Utah Development league has awarded to J. C. Murdoch of Mount Pleasant first prize on "Why Come to Utah." The winner is a booster with a good grasp of his subject. He refers to all branches of industry in this state and appeals to the young man who is tempted to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "go west," with this description of Utah's climate and scenery:

"Utah is among the eight largest states of the union, comprising an area of 84,390 square miles. The western part of the state lies in the Great basin, the eastern in the Rocky Mountain plateau. The location renders the climate of Utah unequalled. The mountain air is everywhere pure and healthful. The high altitude of the greater part of the state makes it unequalled for delightful summers and the lofty ranges or mountains make the winters comparatively comfortable.

"The scenery of the state is strikingly varied. The valleys slope gently, and from the mountains surrounding them one may look down upon a checkerboard of green fields and orchards. Or, going higher, he may see an endless chain of peaks and domes of majestic grandeur stretching as far as the eye can see. The mountains of the desert present a never-ending series of cliffs resembling ruined castles or fortresses. The natural bridges, the hot springs, the volcanic craters and the great inland sea are all sources of the greatest delight to the tourist and the scientist.

"The sky is of the deepest blue and the clouds that hover near the horizon present at morning and evening a never-ending display of color and brilliancy. No other place on earth can surpass Utah in the fullness of climate, or in the wonders and beauty of natural scenery. Cry-

tal trout streams flow from the mountains making a perfect paradise for the tired business man who wishes to while away his vacation with a rod and fly. Mineral springs gush forth from the mountain slopes, whose waters soothe and heal many of the ailments to which human flesh is heir. Now, if you desire to find a place where you may spend an ideal vacation with rod and gun, or if you are ill and desire to rest and recuperate, then come to Utah.

"The valleys and slopes of Utah offer a variety of soil. While some of the soil is rocky, the greater part is a rich loam, very easy to bring under cultivation. Many crops are raised successfully in different localities. In the north, alfalfa, grain and vegetables compose the principal crops. In central Utah hay, grain and sugar beets yield a great annual profit, while in southern Utah fruits of all kinds are in abundance. Each year vast arid tracts are brought under cultivation by the use of irrigation canals. Arid farming is fast reclaiming the desert in parts of the state where water is scarce. There are at present 350,000 acres of excellent land to be had under the irrigation projects, now in course of construction. Climate and vegetation are favorable to all kinds of stock raising. In the mountain ranges cattle can graze the year round. Vast tracts of sagebrush land, not yet reclaimed, make excellent feeding grounds for sheep."

KEEP THE BABY COOL IN SUMMER.

A doctor writing on seasonal diseases, including typhoid and other intestinal disorders, attributes the summer complaints to food that spoils quickly and to flies that spread germs, and then adds this further explanation of intestinal ailments:

In the summer the blood distribution differs from that of the winter. In winter the vessels of the stomach and intestines are distended with blood, and those of the skin and lungs get less than their share.

In summer the vessels of the skin and lungs are distended with blood and the stomach and intestines do not get their share. The blood must flow freely to the skin and lungs, because a lot of heat must be radiated, and getting rid of heat is not easy in hot weather.

Now there is just so much blood, and too much blood in one place means too little in another. When the intestines do not get their full share of blood they are easily infected. Blood is a good protecting substance. Much of it means a high degree of protection; little of it means less protection.

Following out this reasoning, whatever increases the amount of blood in the intestines will decrease the danger of infection. Keeping the skin cool increases the amount of blood in the intestines.

It has been proven that, quite apart from spoiled food, babies do best in cool climates, in cool weather, in cool rooms, and in cool clothes. The Germans, Lieftman and Lindeman, contend that whenever the temperature of the air goes over 74 babies begin to develop summer complaint. When it gets extremely hot they suffer more. They emphasize particularly the heat stroke effects which come especially when the temperature is close to 100.

The suggestion is that whenever the temperature is high enough to keep the skin full of blood the stomach and intestines are getting less than their share of blood, and bowel trouble is ensuing.

Practically, it comes back to this: Dress the baby lightly; bathe him frequently in cool water, and keep him in a cool room.

VARIABILITY OF HEAT OF THE SUN.

Weather predictions six months in advance, a boon to the farmer and a tip to the seaker after climate, is held out by Professor Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory at Williams Bay, Wis. The variation of the sun's heat is the potent factor, Frost gives the late Professor S. P.

COURT POETRY NOT IN BRIDGES' LINE



Robert Bridges.

Mr. Robert Bridges, England's new poet laureate, has not hitherto produced much work of the kind usually demanded of a court poet, such as odes on national occasions. Among his few poems of that class may be mentioned the lines of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, entitled "Legion Cara," his ode in memory of old Etonians who fell in South Africa, set to music and performed when King Edward inaugurated the memorial hall at Eton, and his peace ode on the conclusion of the Boer war.

Langley of the Allegheny Observatory and Smithsonian Institute credit as pioneer in the investigation.

To get the changeable volume of heat is difficult. Accordingly the quantity of the solar heat, or as it is generally known, the "solar constant," is defined as the number of heat units which would be received by a square meter of the earth's surface when perpendicularly under the sun's rays if there were no atmosphere about the earth. In measuring as accurately as possible this quantity of heat Langley invented (about 1881) an extraordinary sensitive instrument, which he called the bolometer, with which a change of one millionth of a degree in temperature could be observed.

But the most striking result is the discovery by Abbot and Foote that the "solar constant" is not a constant, but a variable in other words, that our sun is a variable star, like thousands of others in the sky.

Astronomer Frost says that farmers will know six months in advance what kind of crop weather they will have the following summer if scientific studies of the sun progress as rapidly as they have during the last few years.

It should not be inferred that a sudden small change in the sun's radiation produces an immediate effect in the terrestrial temperature. Professor Frost states: "The earth's atmosphere takes up these changes and gradually communicates them to the earth's surface, how soon and to what degree remains to be investigated. Continuous study, extended perhaps over many years, will be required to determine if these changes in radiation can be predicted in advance and if the laws can be determined which govern them. It is evidently a most practical problem, touching the interest of every inhabitant of the earth."—New York World.

WORLD'S MARKETS

WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 16.—Further selling pressure was observed in the opening dealings on the stock exchange today. Most of the leaders, including Steel and Union Pacific, were lower, with one point decline in Bethlehem Steel, Great Northern Ore, Rock Island, preferred, and Mexican Petroleum. The few gains were nominal and without effect in staying the downward tendency.

The market closed strong. Increasing fears of crop damage caused heavy selling today for both accounts which sent prices down in the early operations. Misgivings over the effect on general business by the reduced crop output and elimination of the short interest by the recent sustained advance made the market unusually susceptible to raiding tactics. Losses of a point were recovered in some instances before the flat responded to concentrated buying, which ultimately wiped out the prevail-

ous losses. Union Pacific, Reading, Canadian Pacific and Amalgamated showed unusual strength, rising from half a point to a point over yesterday's closing, and Westinghouse rose 3 points.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK.
South Omaha, Aug. 16.—Receipts, 100; market steady. Native steers, \$7.25@9.00; cows and heifers, \$5.50@8.00; Texas steers, \$8.00@9.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.25@8.00; calves, \$6.50@9.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 3,800; market steady. Heavy, \$7.00@7.75; mixed, \$7.65@7.75; light, \$7.75@8.25; bulk, \$7.65@7.75.
Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady. Yearlings, \$5.00@5.75; wethers, \$4.25@5.00; lambs, \$6.75@7.50.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK.
Kansas City, Aug. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,900. Market steady to 5c lower. Bulk, \$7.75@8.25; heavy, \$7.75@8.10; packers and butchers, \$7.75@8.40; lights, \$7.80@8.40; pigs, \$8.00@8.70.
Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady. Prime fed steers, \$8.40@9.00; dressed beef steers, \$7.35@8.40; western steers, \$6.00@8.00; southern steers, \$4.75@5.50; cows, \$3.50@4.50; heifers, \$4.50@5.60; stockers and feeders, \$5.00@7.75; bulls, \$4.25@5.50; calves, \$5.25@9.25.
Sheep—Receipts, none; market steady. Lambs, \$6.00@7.40; yearlings, \$4.50@5.50; wethers, \$4.50@5.00; ewes, \$3.50@4.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.50.

Chicago Grain.
Chicago, Aug. 16.—Prospects of cooler weather tomorrow with showers brought about a halt today in the advance of corn. Nevertheless, the market went a little above previous high price records for the season. The new upturn was due to the fact that there had as yet been no general relief from drought or heat and that country holders gave no sign of letting go of reserves. The opening was unchanged to 1-16-5c higher. December, which started at 69 3/8 to 69 3/4, unchanged to 1-4-3-8c up, reacted to 69c.

Storm damage in Canada and bulrush crop reports from France helped make wheat firm. December, 1-1/2-1-2 to 5-8c higher at 90 3/4 to 91 1/8, but fell back to 90 5/8c.
Active demand carried oats up-grade, but the market sagged when corn turned weak. December, which at the outset was 46 to 46 1/8c, an advance of 3-8-1/2 to 1-2-5/8c, dropped to 45 5/8c.

Concentrated buying credited to packers or foreigners lifted poultry. First sales were 5 cents off to 35 cents up with January options as follows:

Pork, \$19.02 1/2; lard, \$10.00 to \$10.62 1/2; ribs, \$9.35.
Wheat—Week-end covering led to a slight rally. The close was steady with December 3-8c net higher at 90 7/8-91c.

Corn—Subsequent price changes were small. The close was steady 1-4 to 1-4-3/8c net lower for December at 69 3/4c.

Money.

New York, Aug. 16.—Money on call—Nominal. No loans. Time loans, easier, 60 days, 2 1/2% per cent; 90 days, 4 1/2% to 4 3/4% per cent; 6 months, 5 1/2% to 6% per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 6 1/2% per cent; sterling exchange, steady, \$152.65 for 60-day bills and at \$48.45 for demand; commercial bills, \$48.24; bar silver, 50 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 47c; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, irregular.

Metals.

New York, Aug. 16.—The metal markets were dull and practically nominal. Lake, \$16.00; electrolytic, \$15.87 1/2 to 16.00; casting, \$15.62 1/2 to 15.75.

Loading producers have advanced the price of lead to \$4.75.

Iron was unchanged.

Sugar.

New York, Aug. 16.—Raw sugar—Steady. Muscovado, \$3.20; centrifugal, \$3.70; molasses, \$2.95. Refined—Steady.

New York Stock List.

(Last Sale)

Amalgamated Copper	73 1/2
American Bond Sugar	26 1/2
American Cotton Oil	42
Amer. Smelt & Refining	67 1/2
Amer. Sugar Refining	110
American Tel. & Tel.	129 7/8
Anaconda Mining Co.	38 1/2
Atchafalpa	95 7/8
Atlantic Coast Line	121 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	96 5/8
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	88 3/4
Canadian Pacific	219
Chesapeake & Ohio	55 3/4
Chicago & Northwestern	130
Chicago, M. & St. Paul	166 3/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31 1/2
Colorado & Southern	27 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	156
Denver Rio Grande	20
Eric	28 1/4
General Electric	142
Great Northern, pfd	125 3/4
Great Northern Ore Cfs.	36
Illinois Central	106 3/4
Interborough-Met.	15 5/8
Preferred	60
Inter Harvester	107
Louisville & Nashville	124 3/8
Missouri Pacific	31 1/8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	22 1/2
Lehigh Valley	152
National Lead	49 1/2
New York Central	98 1/4
Norfolk & Western	106 3/8
Northern Pacific	111 3/8
Pennsylvania	113 1/8
People's Gas	112 1/2
Pullman Palace Car	155
Reading	161
Rock Island Co.	17 1/2
Preferred	28 1/4
Southern Pacific	92 3/8
Southern Railway	24 5/8
Union Pacific	153 3/8
United States Steel	108 1/4
Preferred	67
Western Union	67

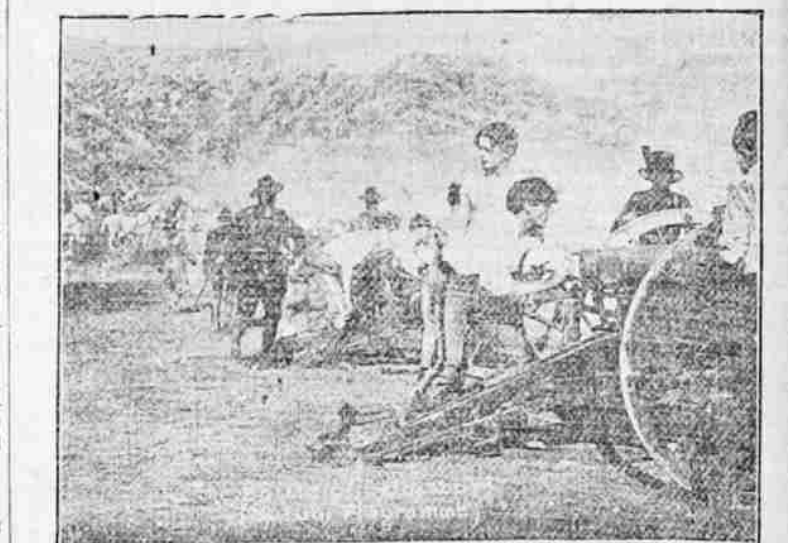
BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Aug. 16.—The statement of the actual condition of clearing for the week shows that they held \$21,698,200 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is a decrease of \$985,450 from last week.

The statement follows:

Actual Condition.	Increase.
Loans, \$1,925,277,000.	\$401,000.
Specie, \$347,472,000.	\$425,000.
Legal tenders, \$81,425,000.	\$1,770,000.
Net deposits, \$1,782,068,000.	\$2,281,000.
Circulation, \$46,083,000.	\$547,000.
Banks cash reserve in vault, \$366,229,000.	\$366,229,000.
Trust companies cash reserve in vault, \$62,498,000.	\$62,498,000.
Aggregate cash reserve, \$428,827,000.	\$428,827,000.

"THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" IN FIVE REELS



Sensational—Spectacular—Thrilling
The Greatest War Picture Ever Conceived.

At Rex Theater

225 25th Street

Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 16th and 17th

Admission: Adults 20c; Children 10c.

Commencing Saturday, Aug. 16th, at 2:30

THE REX IS ALWAYS COOL.

"THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"

THE MOST WONDERFUL SPECTACLE THAT YOU HAVE EVER SEEN

AN ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR, LASTING FOR THREE DAYS.

An absorbing dramatic story leads up to the eve of the conflict. Stonewall Jackson was dead and Grant was besieging Vicksburg. In desperation, Lee marshalled his forces and made a dash to the north with 60,000 men. The Union army, numbering 77,000, met him at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, 3, 1863, and there followed a bitter struggle, with

BOOMING CANNON, BURSTING SHELLS, THRILLING CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CHARGES, HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS AND THRILLING DEEDS OF VALOR.

Facing defeat on the third day, Gen. Lee ordered Gen. Pickett to charge the Union center with 4,900 men, following a fierce cannonading, and THE BRAVE SOLDIERS RUSHED INTO THE VALLEY OF DEATH, RAKED BY A DEADLY FIRE FROM THE ENTRENCHED FOE, WHILE THEIR RANKS WERE DEPLETED AT EVERY STEP BY MURDEROUS ARTILLERY SHOT, but they were not stopped until half their number were stretched on the field.

The Greatest Motion Picture in the World.
Five Big Reels. 1 1/2 Hours Show.
A Wonderful Dramatic Story, leading to the Battle of Gettysburg.
A \$75,000 Masterpiece in Motion Picture.

cells lawful reserve, \$24,698,200; decrease, \$985,450. Trust companies reserve with clearing house members carrying 25 per cent cash reserve, \$67,640,000.

Summary of State Banks and Trust Companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement: Loans, \$542,471,700; decrease, \$908,900. Specie, \$63,219,300; decrease, \$231,600. Legal tenders, \$7,885,700; increase, \$143,300. Total deposits, \$615,811,500; increase, \$161,200.

MONEY IN WHEAT

\$10.00 buys puts or calls on 10,000 bushels of wheat. No Further Risk. A movement of 5c from price gives you chance to take \$500.00; 4c \$400.00; 3c \$300.00. Write for particulars. The Central Stock & Grain Co. Park Bldg., Cleveland, O.

DR. REED'S

Improved Cushion Shoe



Here is the best of all Cushion Shoes—Look at the illustration and see why. The tape that runs the whole length of the insole anchors it and prevents it from working up under the toes of the wearer. No other shoe has this feature.

The felt keeps out cold and dampness and prevents chilled feet or rheumatism and does not sweat the feet.

Once worn you will always ask for them—Made in all leathers and in up-to-date and common-sense styles.

PRICE -- \$4.00

CLARK'S

OGDEN'S MOST POPULAR SHOE STORE.

Shoe Shine Parlor.

Monday Only

100 Dresses left over from summer, values up to \$15.00, your choice—

\$3.95

Our first showing of New Fall Suits, Coats, Millinery and Dresses, now on display in windows.

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